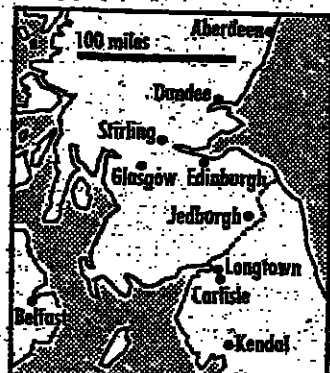


Earthquake shakes the north of Britain

Parts of northern Britain were rocked by earthquake early yesterday morning and more tremors are expected. The shock measured between four and a half and five on Richter scale and was minor by world standards but severe by British standards.

Further tremors in Borders expected

Earthquakes which rocked parts of northern Britain yesterday morning were by British standards, according to the Institute of Geological Sciences in Edinburgh, "of a magnitude of 4.5 to 5.0". Some structural damage was caused but there were no reports of injuries.



The epicentre was between a Green Dunfermline and a Grey Dunfermline, and the earthquake was between four and a half and five on the Richter scale.

Graham Neilson, of the Institute of Geological Sciences, said reports showed the tremor had been felt as far as the north, the Isle of Skye and Northern Ireland. The strongest effects were felt in Glasgow and Edinburgh, where the fourth in a series of tremors was felt in the Longtown area and Mr Neilson said: "I would be very surprised if we did not get further reports of tremors."

He said the tremors were not unusual in the area, but this was the first time they had been felt in the Glasgow area for many years. The tremors were felt in the Glasgow area for many years. The tremors were felt in the Glasgow area for many years. The tremors were felt in the Glasgow area for many years.

The earthquake was the most severe in the Glasgow area for about 200 years. It is the strongest tremor since recorded at Killybeggs, Westmorland in August 1770, which registered 4.75 on the Richter scale.

The Richter scale is named after Charles F. Richter, a United States seismologist working in California. The most severe shock recorded on the Richter scale was the Colombian earthquake of 1906, with a reading of 8.5.

Donald, and their three children, said: "The bed was on castors and started rolling across the room. The wardrobe was shaking. I jumped up and panicked and grabbed the kids and ran outside."

At first I thought the building was going to collapse. The walls were shaking. Everybody in the flats was running out into the street, then the police came and said that nobody was to go back in.

Glasgow police had reports of many falling from buildings during and after the earthquake, but there were no reports of injuries.

In Carlisle, damage was restricted to fallen chimney pots and a fallen lamp standard. Water engineers were called out to check mains.

Carlisle police said they had had nearly a thousand telephone calls up to yesterday afternoon from a radius of 15 to 20 miles from Longtown.

Tumultuous Salisbury welcome for guerrillas

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Dec 26

There were extraordinary scenes at Salisbury airport today as many thousands of Patriotic Front supporters demonstrated vociferously to welcome home the first group of guerrillas flown here to help monitor the ceasefire.

A party of 52 members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army arrived in the morning in an Air Botswana Viscount from Lusaka. The same aircraft flew later to Maputo in Mozambique to bring back about 44 members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army.

Patriotic Front supporters began swarming to the airport early and police fired tear gas into a crowd that had gathered in the suburb of Westfields, south of the city.

As the morning wore on the support crowd grew into many thousands. One report put it at about 100,000. The police estimated it to be more in the region of 7,000.

While buses and cars took many the several miles from the city to the airport, there were also jeeps and cheering Patriotic Front supporters on foot. Some carried banners with propaganda slogans. Others waved green branches or gave Black Power salutes, shouting "Bishop (Muzorewa) your time has expired" and "Welcome home comrades."

One section of the crowd chanted "Forward Robert Mugabe and the PF". Some held up a banner carrying a picture of Mr Mugabe and reading "Zanu-PF welcome home. Zimbabwe out of the gun."

One poster carried the warning "Watch out Bishop. The boys are back in town". At the airport the crowd became angry and broke down the 7 ft high security fence to mob the husband of guerrillas. Police used guard dogs and batons to drive back the crowd. A bus window was smashed.



British troops in Salisbury freshen up before joining the ceasefire monitoring force.

Leading the Zigua party was Mr Lookout Masuku, who told waiting journalists that he was "very happy to be home". He said that given a chance the ceasefire could work. He and his colleagues would sit down to discuss regulations and would abide by them.

Dressed in new camouflage uniforms the guerrillas were driven off through the welcoming throng to a secret billet in Salisbury.

The guerrillas were met by a British Foreign Office official and an officer of the ceasefire monitoring force. Major General John Acland, commander of the force, was due to meet them later.

Mr Masuku was the only one of the party to carry arms, a pistol. Soames black warning: Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, expects that hardcore Patriotic Front Guerrillas

will disregard the ceasefire due to come into effect at midnight on Friday.

Lord Soames paid a Christmas Day visit to some of the ceasefire monitoring troops at a transit camp near Salisbury airport.

"We expect the majority of the guerrillas to come in but not the hardcore ones," he said. Landmine danger and photographs, page 5

Big Russian force moves in on Afghanistan

From Patrick Bragan
Washington, Dec 26

The Soviet Union made a massive airlift into Kabul over Christmas, on December 25 and 26, and now have concentrated five divisions along the border, the State Department said today. The flights, of which there were more than 100, were by large AN22 transport aircraft and smaller AN12 transports and brought in troops and military equipment, American officials said.

They could offer no more than a rough estimate of the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan now, but they think that there are 4,000 to 5,000 there. This is a sharp increase over the number of Soviet troops at the time of the invasion, which put the number of Soviet troops at 1,500.

The five Soviet divisions now in central Asia, along the Afghan border are all at full strength, there would be 50,000 men involved. There appears to have been a movement of troops from positions along the Iranian border.

The State Department deplores what it describes as interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. A spokesman said this afternoon that the United States has done the same thing in the past meaning in Vietnam, but said that the international community had to learn from past mistakes.

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New talks bring hope in steel impasse

By Our Labour Editor

Negotiations aimed at averting the threatened national steel strike resumed tomorrow with less than a week to go before the shutdown date, but with a chance of a breakthrough.

Leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the blastfurnacemen's union who have called out more than 100,000 workers from January 2, will meet top management of the British Steel Corporation for fresh talks on pay.

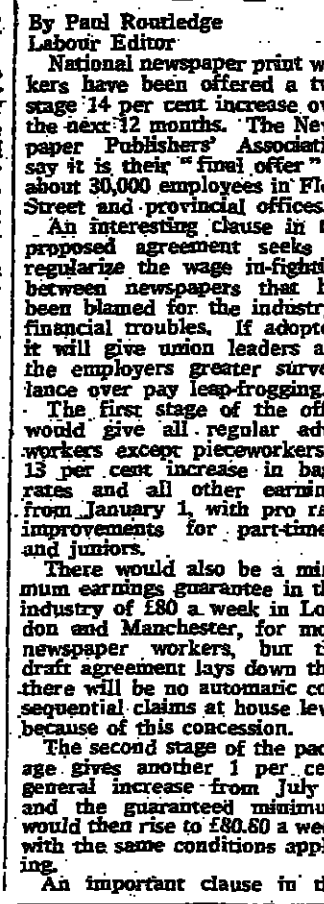
14% pay rise offer to newspaper printmen

By Paul Rousledge
Labour Editor

National newspaper print workers have been offered a two-stage 14 per cent increase over the next 12 months. The Newspaper Publishers' Association say it is their best offer.

An interesting clause in the proposed agreement seeks to regularise the wage in-fighting between newspapers that has been blamed for the industry's financial troubles. If adopted, it will give union leaders and the employers greater surveillance over pay leap-frogging.

WHERE IN THE WORLD WILL YOU FIND STANDARD CHARTERED?



Britain not equipped for winter, AA says

Authorities throughout the country are not equipped to cope with another severe winter, according to a survey by the Automobile Association, published yesterday. The AA magazine Drive, that stocks of salt for use on roads are well below required levels, said that only 2,400,000 tonnes are likely to be available this winter.

Christmas night the AA issued a national warning to motorists to beware of serious conditions and to the M4 and M40 in London were closed for our because of the icy roads.

their money after betting on a white Christmas. The AA said that the best Christmas snow for years was reported with record bookings for new year skiing holidays. Mr Alan Fisher, the AA's general secretary, said: "There is not a bed to be had in the village or the centre over new year."

ayatollah threatens US over war

transmit a Christmas message on behalf of the world's Muslims, but his radio on that.

Dog owners face £23,500 bill

The three defendants in the High Court action concerning the walking of dogs in a town's parks face bankruptcy after receiving a bill for £23,500 in costs.

to appear before the Taxing Master of the High Court. Mr Clifford, of Hazelwood Road, Nelson, an unemployed sales manager, who is chairman of the Burnley Dog Owners' Action Committee, said: "I face bankruptcy, too. How the hell I will pay I do not know."

Mr Clifford added: "The court case has ensured that this situation cannot arise anywhere else in the nation. We have safeguarded the position of other people in Britain."

Police answer critics of deaths in custody

The Police Federation has counter-attacked in the controversy over deaths in police custody. Concern by MPs is described in Police, its monthly magazine, as "yet another move in a concerted campaign being waged in certain quarters to stir up public anxiety about the relationship between the police and the public."

Instructions from politicians. Whatever its faults, the present system of police accountability in Britain is superior to anything that exists in other countries. The Federation challenges Labour MP's statistics. Several hundred thousands of people, it says have been in police custody over 10 years. "Even one death is regrettable, but the figures when judged against the grand total are not remarkable."

Crisis session for French MPs

President Giscard d'Estaing summoned a special session of the French Parliament for today in an attempt to resolve a constitutional crisis brought on by the irregular methods the Government used to force through the 1980 budget.

Parents soften Red Army life

Indulgent parents of Soviet soldiers are being blamed for softening the tough lifestyle their sons are conscripted into. A colonel has complained of increasing use of guest facilities at barracks which has resulted in the smuggling in of alcohol.

Clarification of secret ballots

Opposition amendments to the Employment Bill, to be published this week, have been tabled to get clarification from Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, on provisions for granting public funds to trade unions towards the cost of secret ballots.

General's ghost angers Japanese

A heated controversy has erupted in Japan over the secret placing in a shrine dedicated to the war of the names of General Hideki Tojo and 14 other war criminals. Some equate it to Hitler being honoured.

Mrs Thatcher in 'bandit country'

Mrs Margaret Thatcher wore a red beret borrowed from a paratrooper when she visited the 2nd Battalion, the Parachute Regiment in south Armagh, the heart of Northern Ireland's "bandit country", during a six-hour tour on Christmas Eve.

England in lead

England beat Australia by four wickets in Sydney to lead the one-day cricket competition. Boycott was their matchwinner with 86 not out. They scored 195 for six in 45.1 overs in reply to Australia's 194 for six in 47 overs.

Leader page 9

Letters: On home ownership, from Mr Bernard Kilroy; on doctrinal limits, from the Rev Christopher Lewis and others. Leading articles: Iran and Saudi Arabia; Spain as part of the West. Arts, page 7. Ireland: Wardle examines the theatre of the Seventies, and finds it was a decade when Britain made the most of its perishable assets; John Ford, surveying the dance scene, sees New York right out in front. Features, pages 8, 11. Britain, from Labour's songbook; Ronald Butt celebrates the

Christmas truce

Peter Nichols on the Pope and religious orders; Trevor Fishlock's London diary; Ronald Faux on Glasgow's housing revival. Letters and other. Obituaries, page 10. Miss Joan Blondell, Lord Castle, Herr Rudi Duschke. Sports, pages 12-14. Football: Liverpool extend their lead at top of the first division; Racing: Silver Buck is favourite for the Gold Cup after Kempton Park triumph; Tennis: Five seeds beaten in the first round of the Australian Open; Yachting: Britain start well in the Sydney to Hobart race.

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|--------------|--------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Appointments | 10 | Diary | 8 | Overseas News | 4-6 |
| Archaeology | 5 | Engagements | 10 | Science | 10 |
| Architecture | 10 | European News | 10 | Sport | 12-14 |
| Arts | 7 | Features | 8, 11 | TV & Radio | 7 |
| Books | 11 | Home News | 3 | Theatres, etc | 6 |
| Business | 15, 16 | Law Report | 4 | 25 Years Ago | 10 |
| Church | 10 | Letters | 9 | Weather | 2 |
| Crossword | 18 | Obituaries | 10 | Wills | 18 |

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HOME NEWS

Police Federation accuses MPs of near campaign to arouse anxiety over deaths in custody

Peter Evans, Police Federation spokesman, said the Federation has been attacked in the House of Commons by a group of MPs who are "trying to arouse anxiety over deaths in custody".

The Federation, which represents 100,000 police officers, said it was "deeply shocked" by the attack.

Mr Evans said the Federation had been "grossly misrepresented" by the MPs.

He said the Federation had been "grossly misrepresented" by the MPs.

66 or 245 deaths of people in police custody in England and Wales between January, 1970, and June 30, 1979, were from natural causes as recorded at inquests.

Figures given by Mr Brittan include people dead on arrival at hospital and those who died in hospital while technically still in police custody.

Concern about deaths in police custody was earlier expressed by other MPs. The article in *Police* says: "According to a motion put down in the House of Commons by Mr Michael Meacher, MP (Labour, Oldham West), there is a need for 'a public inquiry into the mounting incidence of deaths and serious violence sustained by people in police custody'."

Mr Meacher says: "There appear to have been about 60 deaths from non-natural causes in police custody over the past 10 years, which suggests they are not isolated incidents. This figure does not include those committing suicide, and presents a very alarming picture."

The article in *Police* continues: "Mr Meacher is supported by Mr Martin Flannery, MP (Labour, Sheffield Hillsborough), another well known critic of police."

"He thinks the figures are 'thoroughly alarming' and he wants a public inquiry, not only into the police, but into the Director of Public Prosecutions. In practically every case, says Mr Flannery, 'the Director made a statement that there was not sufficient evidence to prosecute'."

Police comments: "Please note the techniques employed."

by Messrs Meacher and Flannery to smear the police. The overall total of 200 deaths is handled around first. Then Mr Meacher brings it down (as he is compelled to) to about 60 deaths from non-natural causes.

"Here he is relying on the parliamentary answer given two years (yes, two years) ago. Non-natural causes do not in the police themselves imply criticism of."

"What Mr Meacher does not say is that of more than 160 deaths referred to in that parliamentary answer, only two were recorded as manslaughter and even if we take account of open verdicts or about four cases in which no inquest was held, it is no more than a handful of cases where the police are alleged to have been at fault."

"Next, Mr Flannery weighs in with his attack on the Director of Public Prosecutions. How many statements have in fact been made by the director relating to the deaths of persons in custody?"

"We can think of Liddle Towers and Blair Peach (who was never in custody) in recent years, and as we write, the case of Mr Kelly in Merseyside is under review. How many other statements of this kind, Mr Flannery?"

"Mr Meacher has used the question of deaths in police custody to back up his campaign to have a flying squad of 'representative' citizens swooping on police stations to check whether the persons in the cells want to complain about police brutality."

Police and public, page 11



Competitors plodding across the river Blackwater during yesterday's annual "mud race" at Maldon, Essex. The race, held at low water, raised more than £600 for charities.

Woman on secrets charge freed

Pamela Lambie, aged 44, a former civil servant, was freed at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, on Christmas Eve after being in custody for a month on a charge under the Official Secrets Act.

Miss Lambie, of Templedene Avenue, Staines, Surrey, was arrested by Special Branch officers at her home on November 24 and charged under section one of the Official Secrets Act with attempting to communicate information to another person which might have been useful to an enemy for a purpose prejudicial to the safety of the state.

On Christmas Eve the prosecution dropped the charge and she was discharged. Mr Michael Corkery, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said: "Miss Lambie would be the first to agree that she has behaved unwisely and thus placed herself in her present predicament."

"We are now satisfied after an exhaustive inquiry that she did not intend to act in a way prejudicial to the state. In the circumstances the Attorney General has decided not to grant his consent to a prosecution under the Official Secrets Act."

Later Miss Lambie said: "I have no idea why they wanted me. I had done nothing wrong."

New computer can analyse human aptitude, personality and potential and detect any attempt to cheat

Selection with a chilling thoroughness

By Ronald Faux

A computer that can analyze human aptitude, personality and potential with chilling thoroughness has begun work in Glasgow.

At the Insight Centre in Claremont Place, the three most widely recognized and well proven systems of personal assessment have been programmed into a computer with the profiles and characteristics of a wide selection of jobs from housepainter to surgeon.

By selecting push buttons the candidate responds to some 750 questions and tests which appear on screens in front of him. The computer sifts and scores the responses and then prints out a 24-page dossier. It may also advise on the most suitable career for the candidate.

That is followed by a half-hour session with an industrial psychologist, and the candidate leaves knowing far more about himself than when he arrived. It is said that some Londoners, more pragmatic than romantic, have had their finances processed by a similar method before marriage.

The object of the Glasgow centre is to provide an accurate way of drawing up short lists for key posts or selecting a most suitable career course.

Mr Ronald Morrison, managing director of the Insight Centre, says that personalities are like fingerprints, no two are alike, and subjective assessment by one person of another or of one man about himself is riddled with dangers.

"When a critically important choice has to be made between a handful of candidates with the same paper qualifications or by one man about his own career it is not enough to rely on instinct," Mr Morrison said.

"Too much is at stake. There are some things it is important to know about a candidate that he may not know himself."

The results are securely confidential. The computer pours out its dismembering analysis once. It is identified by a number known only to the candidate.

Anyone with £40 can be assessed, but the system is aimed chiefly at the education sector (school-leavers and intending university students) and industry through personnel departments sending candidates for particular posts for a computer scan.

"The analysis would be strictly the property of the candidate, but if he preferred not to put it forward one could draw certain conclusions," Mr Morrison said.

The system is claimed to be the first of its kind to operate entirely by computer. The programmes offer personnel selection guidance and "career development" for those choosing to change careers in midstream.

Questions are balanced and cross-refer in such a way that it is difficult to cheat. "The computer can detect someone who is trying to be unnaturally nice, and natural skill at doing intelligence tests might give an advantage of perhaps 5 per cent, but that is all," Mr Morrison said.

The computer digests in seconds the information gained in an hour's conversation—a job that would take a skilled clerk many hours—and disgorges its report.

All the mental measurements are there: superego strength, shrewdness, guilt proneness, tension and Promethean will, as well as a client's ability to spell, add up and use English.

One might suppose that personnel officers would now feel the cold breath of redundancy and themselves be seeking advice from their robot colleagues.

High costs defer barbiturate controls

By Stewart Tendler

Plans to bring barbiturates under the control of the Misuse of Drugs Act are being delayed because of the cost: £1m is needed to begin enforcement, and running costs will be another £500,000 a year.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, said in a Commons debate last week that controls would begin when the Government "had resolved certain difficulties concerning the capacity of the forensic service to be able to play a part in these controls".

The main difficulty was related to proving a particular seized substance was a barbiturate, he said.

The difficulty the minister was talking about arises in cases where evidence of possession may have to be based on samples from the body. Normally, given the mass of equipment available to forensic scientists, drug identification is fairly routine, but a complication has arisen in the plans to control barbiturates.

The Home Office intends to forbid the five most commonly abused barbiturates. Unfortunately the body breaks them down in such a way that it is difficult to separate them from other barbiturates.

The matter can be overcome only by more equipment and staff. The £1m would be needed to prepare for the legal changes. Until the money is available the changes in the law will remain in abeyance.

Controls have been discussed for some time and are urged by both the police and doctors. Surveys of London hospitals have shown that many young addicts have been using barbiturates in conjunction with other drugs and alcohol.

Several hospitals in central London, the main catchment area for the Home Office, have had to install special facilities in their casualty wards to deal with a steady influx of victims of overdoses.

Research has shown that barbiturate addiction can be as destructive as addiction to heroin, and can cause severe withdrawal symptoms. They include epileptic fits, which can be fatal without attention.

More grants for heart research

Grants worth £355,678 for research into diseases of the heart and circulation announced today bring the total awarded for research by the British Heart Foundation this year to £1,080,034.

The awards are in addition to the endowment and maintenance of chairs of cardiology and the many educational projects with which the foundation is involved.

Car of the Year award

Motorcar of the Year award won by Lancia, the latest model, the Delta, edged from 16 European cars.

The small, five-door hatchback, which has been styled by Pininfarina, has a 1300cc engine, a five-speed gearbox, a front-wheel drive, and a 1300cc engine, a 1300cc engine, and a 1300cc engine.

Right-hand drive versions of the Delta on sale in Britain next year are expected to cost £4,200 and £4,600.

Runner-up was the new Cadet, which joins the all range next year as Peugeot's medium-sized 505, took third.

Women doctors campaign for changes in training

By Our Health Services Correspondent

In the next decade nearly half the students who succeed in getting one of the 4,000 places in medical schools will be women. But unless arrangements for their postgraduate training change and many long-held prejudices fade, many will be severely under-employed as doctors or will leave medicine because of the impossibility of advancing their careers.

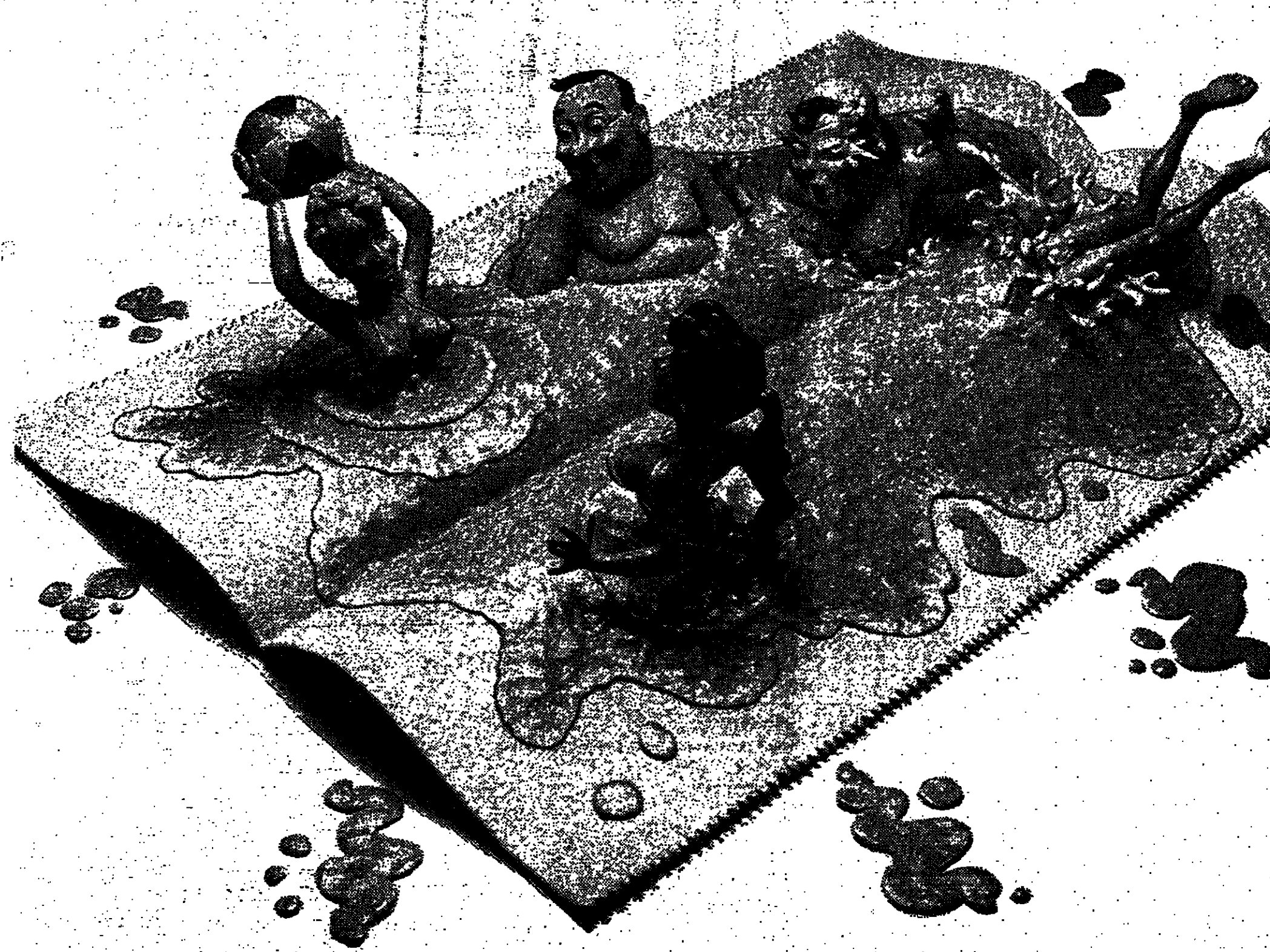
That, and frustration at lack of opportunities, has led an action group representing younger women doctors to campaign for the establishment of part-time training and career posts in all medical specialties throughout the country.

The group, which has links with the old-established Medical Women's Federation, has written to all the royal colleges asking what plans they have for the training and employment of women doctors.

Dr Jacqueline Morris, a consultant geriatrician at St Mary's hospital, London, said that colleges covering psychiatry, pathology and general medicine were on the whole helpful. But The Royal College of Surgeons suggested that women were better employed in dentistry and anaesthetics and said there was little demand for part-time training of women in surgery.

Some of the prejudices, and not a little of the difficulty, springs from the fact that, unlike earlier generations of women doctors, 80 per cent now marry, perhaps as many as a third before qualifying. But Dr Morris is convinced that today's generation can combine motherhood and family life with a valuable, enjoyable and rewarding career in medicine.

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Knesset rejects move to annex West Bank and Mr Begin fails to appease religious militants

Jerusalem, Dec. 26—Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, ventured into occupied West Bank for the first time in more than 20 years today and vowed Israel would maintain control of the territory.

He reached the Jewish town of Kiryat Arba, on the outskirts of the Arab city of Hebron, only hours after the settlement of the Camp David peace accord, which was overwhelmingly approved by a private members' bill in the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, by 44 votes.

The Israeli leader said in a statement no such move would be made as long as the peace negotiations continue.

Lighting extremists called Begin a "traitor" for failing to negotiate self-rule for the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Begin attended a religious ceremony for a new school in Kiryat Arba, with other Cabinet members and religious leaders.

He will not stop working for and of Israel until my last breath because we have the duty of Israel and it will be ours," Mr Begin said.

People crowding the hall to see the Prime Minister said: "Land of Israel" and "Biblical Israel, which is what is now the West Bank."

It was Mr Begin's first appearance in the West Bank since April 1978, five months before the Camp David peace accord.

Mr Joseph Burg, the Interior Minister and head of Israel's team to the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, said Israel intends to retain the West Bank.

"We are here because we were here before and we intend to stay here," said Mr Burg, who is head of the National Religious Party. "My wife's family lived in Hebron for 120 years, until the Arab riots in 1929. We are not here in this holy city as aggressors."

One of Israel's two chief rabbis, Shalom Cohen, also said that Jews "will stay here on our liberated land, not just Kiryat Arba. Hebron must be a Jewish city."

Extremists led by the former New York rabbi, Meir Kahane, heckled Mr Begin during the ceremony.

A member of the audience put a hand over Mr Begin's mouth and, with others, dragged him out of his car and ejected him from the hall.

Another demonstrator shouted from a back row while Mr Begin spoke and a fist fight erupted. Security guards intervened.

Earlier, in Parliament, opposition Labour Party members joined with Mr Begin's ruling Likud block in defeating a

motion introduced by Mr Moshe Shamir, a member of the tiny Renaissance Party, calling for the enforcement of Israeli law over the West Bank, a move tantamount to annexation.

Mr Moshe Dayan, the former Foreign Minister, abstained.

Jerusalem, Dec. 26—Israeli leaders are hoping to speed 530,000 (about £136m) in the next fiscal year on building Jewish settlements on Arab land, officials said today.

Government ministers and the World Zionist Organization approved plans at a meeting yesterday to move to double the Jewish population of the West Bank to 36,000 in the next 18 months if they can raise the required \$380m.

They added that Mr Ariel Sharon, the Agriculture Minister, who is in charge of Jewish settlements in occupied territories, and Mr David Levi, the Housing Minister, will ask Mr Yigal Haritz, the Finance Minister, to provide the money.

The current settlement budget is \$85m, or less than a third of the sum demanded.

The settlement plan has been disclosed at a time when Israel plans to cut its overall budget because of economic problems and is asking the United States for \$3,400m in economic and military aid for 1980, nearly double this year's figure, Remter.

Israel expels UN colonel convicted of helping PLO

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Dec. 26

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Gom, deputy commander of the Nigerian detachment in the United Nations interim force for Lebanon, was expelled from Israel on Christmas Eve a few hours after he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for running arms for Palestinian terrorists.

The Government did not explain its decision to expel the Nigerian while Papa Koli Saar, a Senegalese warrant officer sentenced to 10 years jail earlier this year for smuggling explosives for the terrorists, was kept behind bars.

The United Nations disputed Israel's jurisdiction in both cases, claiming that the officers were entitled to conventional immunities of diplomatic personnel.

Israel has no diplomatic relations with either African country but there are a few dozen Israeli businessmen in Nigeria and the press there has reported countermeasures against them. There are no Israelis in Senegal.

The district court in Jerusalem which sentenced Colonel Gom found he had received suitcases with guns, ammunition and explosives from a PLO official in Tyre for delivery to a contact in Jerusalem.

Using a white United Nations car, he was waved through the border checkpoint but the car was searched later on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

The court said under the Abortion Act, the crime of a Cabinet crisis by religious extremists, Parliament yesterday tightened its restrictions on abortions by repealing three-year-old legislation which allowed terminations for social and economic reasons.

The vote was 55 to 50 with the ruling Likud block keeping rebellious deputies in line by designating the vote a test of confidence in the Government.

Likud deputies who had helped the opposition to defeat the measure, the ultra-Orthodox Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, to twist their arms by invoking a device to impose coalition discipline on the new attempt.

They did so after the council of Torah Sages, the spiritual leaders of the ultra-Orthodox Agudat Yisrael Party, served notice that the party's four deputies would withdraw their support for the governing coalition unless the Government fulfilled forthwith a pledge in the coalition agreement of 1977 to enact the amendment.

Their defection would have left the coalition in control of only 61 of the 120 seats in Parliament.



A police dog provides a painful interlude for a supporter of Mr Robert Mugabe during the exuberant demonstrations at Salisbury airport yesterday.

Landmine danger to truce team

Salisbury, Dec. 26—General Acland, commander of the Commonwealth ceasefire monitoring force in Southern Rhodesia, today spoke of the danger to his men from landmines, and a military communiqué underlined the difficulty of launching the ceasefire when it reported another 39 deaths in the guerrilla war.

The communiqué, from Rhodesian military command, said three Salisbury government troops had died in action against Patriotic Front guerrillas. Nine guerrillas were reported killed together with seven of their collaborators.

Insurgents were reported to have killed five black civilians. A further two blacks died and eight were injured when their bus detonated a guerrilla landmine in a tribal area north-east of Salisbury.

The communiqué was issued hours after the 1,300-strong Commonwealth force began to deploy round the country, getting ready to set up camps in remote bush areas where guerrillas are to be housed during the ceasefire and general election period.

The ceasefire is to come into full effect on Friday and the guerrillas are to have finished assembling by January 4.

General Acland told reporters he was convinced, after talking to Rhodesian commanders, that roads leading to the assembly points would be mined by the guerrillas after the monitoring force had set them up.

He said journalists would be taken into the assembly camps in monitoring force convoys but would have to make their own way back, and that would be risky. Guerrillas would regard anyone trying to reach the camps by light aircraft as an enemy.

The general said Lord Soames, the Governor, understood the wishes of the press in covering the start of the ceasefire exercise, but it was a very delicate operation and the safety of the Commonwealth troops was paramount.

He warned photographers and television crews that they could only "point a camera" at the insurgents with permission from the senior monitoring force officer present. Many guerrillas would not want to be photographed and pointing a camera might prove to be a trigger.

Reporters would be taken tomorrow and Friday to four assembly areas, in western parts of the country where Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZiPrA) operated, General Acland said.

Word about the ceasefire was "getting through better there" than in the eastern areas infiltrated by Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) forces. — Agence France-Press.

Sanctions lifted: Economic sanctions against Rhodesia have been lifted by three more countries—Nigeria, India and Singapore. A Nigerian Government announcement described the Lancaster House settlement as "satisfactory."

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Sick London woman given bail by Turks

Isabell, Dec. 26—A sick mother of three from London, detained here since September on charges of insulting the Turkish nation, is to be freed conditionally on bail. The municipal court has, however, asked Mrs Abide Mehmet, 41, of Turkish Cypriot origin, to stay in Turkey until the end of her trial, which has been postponed until March 3.

A British consular report said Mrs Mehmet was suffering from depression and high blood pressure. She also has heart and kidney problems and has been under medical observation.

The court said today she would be released when her bail of £450 was paid. Mrs Mehmet, of West Green Road, London N15, was arrested on September 5 at Westbury international airport, Istanbul, after she and her elder son were alleged to have "flung insulting words at the Turkish nation" following confusion over their flight reservations.

The public prosecutor had earlier asked the court to pass a one-to-five-year sentence. Since her arrest Mrs Mehmet, who denies the charges, has been detained at Samsatlar maximum security prison, made famous by the book *Midnight Express*, written by Mr Billy Hayes, who served a term there on drug charges in the mid-1970s.

A film version of the book angered the Turks because of the barbarity it portrayed. The court said today she would be released when her bail of £450 was paid. Mrs Mehmet, of West Green Road, London N15, was arrested on September 5 at Westbury international airport, Istanbul, after she and her elder son were alleged to have "flung insulting words at the Turkish nation" following confusion over their flight reservations.

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5 presses Soviet trip at UN

Our Own Correspondent, Dec. 26

Thomas Watson, the Canadian Ambassador in Moscow, is to lead a five-member Soviet mission to the United Nations Security Council, trying to line up support for sanctions against Iran.

He is seeking nine positive votes for a wide-ranging list of sanctions which would bar deliveries to Iran of virtually everything except food and medicine.

It is hard to see where the nine votes will come from, yet the Americans have not given up hope of being able to persuade enough delegates that the principle of the inviolability of diplomats is important enough to warrant such drastic measures in its defence.

Many representatives of the developing countries have expressed doubts about the wisdom of applying for sanctions on a matter which, while serious, affects only 50 people, the Tehran hostages. They point out that the United Nations has not been able to get the hostages back.

Mr McHenry is telling his fellow delegates that the American public is becoming impatient with Iran's failure to heed the pleas of the United Nations and the world court to free the hostages. There have been suggestions that if the Security Council does not approve sanctions, American warships might blockade the Gulf.

Almost the only Council vote of which the Americans can be absolutely certain is that of Britain. When she was here last week Mrs Thatcher promised President Carter that she would support a sanctions move.

Of the other permanent members, France would probably support the Americans and China would almost certainly abstain. The Soviet Union would also abstain to avoid using its veto, if it seemed that the required nine votes could not be obtained.

Whether the Russians would veto a sanctions resolution if there were nine votes for it is an intriguing question. The other members are Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal, Zambia, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Kuwait and Nigeria. Of these, Norway would support the Americans and probably Bolivia and Portugal also.

To get three votes from the Third World members, Mr McHenry will have to bargain hard, possibly offering to make the proposed sanctions less stringent.

The consultations will take some time and it is unlikely that the Council will be able to vote on a resolution before the weekend. It is important for the Americans to get the matter decided before December 31 because on that date the last five Council members in the above list are to be replaced and lobbying would have to start afresh.

Four of the new members are East Germany, Philippines, Tunisia and Niger. The fifth has yet to be decided. The General Assembly meets tomorrow to try to resolve the deadlock between Cuba and Colombia for the Latin American seat.

If Cuba or Colombia wins the seat it will become Council President for January, being next in alphabetical order to this month's chairman, China. If Mexico is chosen as a compromise candidate the presidency would go to East Germany. A communist president, while not being able to affect the result of the voting, could generate procedural delays if he wanted to be obstructive.

In an article in tomorrow's *Literaturny Gazer*, published in advance by Tass, Mr Zamyatin said the Atlantic Alliance did not need to increase its rocket strength by 500 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles to meet the threat from Western arguments that the Nato decision had been taken to counter Soviet military superiority in Europe.

Mr Zamyatin also dismissed Nato's "parallel" proposal to strengthen its rocket force and at the same time start talks with Soviet block countries on controlling nuclear arms.

"We are not prepared to hold talks on such a basis," he said. Mr Zamyatin said that apart from the United States only Britain, West Germany and Italy had spoken up in favour of Nato's military modernization plan.

The other Nato members who had not he said, had been guided by a "sound assessment of its disastrous effect on the destinies of Europe."

Western leaders were now deliberately trying to confuse public opinion by calling for negotiations at the same time as deploying new missiles. "In other words, they want to propose negotiations to us from a position of force," he said, adding that nothing would come of such proposals.

Mr Zamyatin reiterated charges that the West had not heeded President Brezhnev's call for speedy negotiations on reducing nuclear missiles in Europe.—Reuters.

Americans seek support for sanctions against Iran

From Michael Leaman, New York, Dec. 26

Mr Donald McHenry, the United States representative at the United Nations Security Council, today said his 14 fellow delegates would be seeking support for sanctions against Iran.

He is seeking nine positive votes for a wide-ranging list of sanctions which would bar deliveries to Iran of virtually everything except food and medicine.

It is hard to see where the nine votes will come from, yet the Americans have not given up hope of being able to persuade enough delegates that the principle of the inviolability of diplomats is important enough to warrant such drastic measures in its defence.

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Mr Zamyatin reiterated charges that the West had not heeded President Brezhnev's call for speedy negotiations on reducing nuclear missiles in Europe.—Reuters.

Deaths reported as Muslims clash in Lahore

From Our Correspondent, Islamabad, Dec. 26

Three people were unofficially reported killed in a clash between two Muslim sects in Shahdara, a suburb of Lahore yesterday. The Government press statement spoke of only one death.

Group of Sunni and Shia Muslims exchanged rifle fire in Shahdara, and armed security forces were called in to quell the riots, which continued for days.

Police had to use tear gas repeatedly to disperse the rioters.

Russia rejects arms talks from 'position of force'

Moscow, Dec. 25—The Soviet Union's chief spokesman on international affairs made clear tonight that Moscow would not negotiate on arms control with the West under conditions established by a previous decision to increase its missile strength in Europe.

Mr Leonid Zamyatin, head of the international information department of the Party Central Committee, reaffirmed previous statements that the Soviet Union would not negotiate on arms control with the West under conditions established by a previous decision to increase its missile strength in Europe.

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Ronald Butt asks for an occasional weekend truce

Why can't the politicians give us a rest?

Christmas, among other things, is a kind of truce in the living which we suppose (often with undue confidence in the consequences of our activity) makes the world go round. It is not simply a matter of having a holiday; you can do that in August. What is different about Christmas is that you can knock off safely knowing that everyone else is doing the same. Just as medieval chivalry, under the Truce of God, agreed that on certain days each week all would abstain from fighting in order to give the peasants and the crops a chance, so our annual feast of peace and goodwill is a brief respite during which a man (and for all I know these days, a woman) can put aside ambitions without fear that anyone else will steal a march. Which is more than can be said for August, a month notorious for hostilities of one sort and another.

For a few days at Christmas there are truces. Mrs Thatcher can afford not to make a speech because she knows Mr Callaghan will be silent. And vice versa. Sir Geoffrey Howe can afford to put on his gum boots and sweep the leaves and concentrate on not smoking. Mr Healey can stride over the Sussex downs if he likes. Mr Heseline can take his mind off ailing civil servants and turn to the calmer pleasures of aviculture; even the Labour left, perhaps, can have a day off from thinking about how to administer the coup de grace to the Labour right.

Grub street, too, is torpid,

and snoozing with some degree of content, except perhaps for the quietest minds of *Guardian* women worrying about the sexist boys their children have been given and wondering whether, perhaps, there's a column in it. But by and large the social virtue of Christmas is that all its activity has the virtue ascribed by Oscar Wilde to art: it is quite useless.

So why don't we do it more often? Well, of course, the majority of (more or less) commercially productive mankind cannot be spared too many working days, though they have done remarkably well recently in turning two days off into two weeks, and I dare say that with the help of the microchip they will do better still. You may say: but the better part of humanity, which is neither in Parliament nor Fleet Street, can have a truce every weekend. I am not so sure that they would be right, what with office papers taken home in executive briefcases for weekend work, moonlighting, toiling in the garden to keep up with the gnome next door and, what is worse, thinking about Monday. Whoever did his gardening or thinking at Christmas? (Don't all reply at once.)

But it is not, I must admit, of ordinary folk that I am thinking for this, after all, most of the time, a column about public affairs I must not, therefore, conceal that in this disquisition it is the politicians I have chiefly in mind, who, as we all know, are under so much stress that their marriages break up because their

I fear that if Christmas came once a month or quarter they would suffer severe withdrawal symptoms for which their homes would not compensate

wives cannot compete with their husbands' mistresses. At any rate, so it is said, although I personally take with a pinch of salt the avowal of politicians and many more beside who say they sacrificed their marriages on the altar of their calling. (Their wives' delightful replacements can hardly feel complimented by being allocated so casual a bit-part in the marital tragedy.)

Still, let us give the politicians the benefit of the doubt. Let us acknowledge the stress and strain, and ponder whether for them, Christmas might, after all, come rather more than once a year (minus the port and pudding, of course) to the benefit of their families and their arteries.

It so happens that this very idea was not so long ago recommended by the Speaker of the German Bundestag, Herr Richard Stücklen, according to a report from the

Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger. In his inaugural speech, Herr Stücklen observed that politicians really ought to be able to spend one free weekend a month with their families, and at first he thought of enlisting the support of party leaders, but with a general election campaign in the offing, that did not seem realistic.

So he invited to dinner the general secretaries of all three parties (they are the ones who plan party-political events) and asked them to set a good example personally. Could not the general secretaries and business managers put aside a weekend a month and keep it clear of party political engagements themselves for a start? Of course, a countrywide free weekend would not be feasible to start with, what with local and regional elections, and the Munich Oktoberfest and the Rhineland's wine festival. Still even a local free weekend a

quarter would be something.

Well, here is an initiative for Mr Speaker Thomas to ponder, and the parties' headquarters as well, which would save quite a lot of money spent on duplicating the weekend speeches that fill the wastepaper baskets of Sunday newspapers. Think of a free weekend in which nobody made any political drama on the World at One, and nobody appeared on that mid-morning television programme whose name escapes me because I have a conscientious scruple about watching politics before lunch on Sunday. Just imagine: a weekend of political silence (except, presumably, from Mr Powell who would be as averse from this self-denying ordinance as he is from participating in the register of Members' interests).

But alas, I do not think it would work. I do not think that the politicians would want one silent weekend a month; I do not think they want to give up the round of applause, the paragraph in the Sunday press; hobnobbing at the Labour Club or with the constituency chairman. I fear that if Christmas came once a month or quarter they would suffer severe withdrawal symptoms for which more time to devote to their household gods and goddesses would be an adequate compensation. There are not many politicians whose principal absorption off as well as on duty is anything except politics. Without political action, they would be like passengers in T. S. Eliot's

underground train that stops too long between stations, its conversation rising and slowly fading into silence.

And you see behind every face the mental emptiness deepens.

Leaving the growing terror of nothing to think about... I dare say politicians have always been like that; they are not easily separated from their power. For is not the point of it all, for the politicians, that politics are fun? And were politics not always, at bottom, a compulsive kind of elitist sport? A king could be what the political scientists call a decision-maker while out hunting, and we all know about political country-house weekends in the age of aristocracy. If the politicians seldom knocked right off when the boroughs were rotten (though admittedly they seldom in those days knocked right off either), how can we expect them to risk a truce when every week counts? On the whole, I think they make their speeches because they like it, and not just because it is the right thing to do.

These things being so, Christmas must continue to be a silent weekend a month; I do not think they want to give up the round of applause, the paragraph in the Sunday press; hobnobbing at the Labour Club or with the constituency chairman. I fear that if Christmas came once a month or quarter they would suffer severe withdrawal symptoms for which more time to devote to their household gods and goddesses would be an adequate compensation. There are not many politicians whose principal absorption off as well as on duty is anything except politics. Without political action, they would be like passengers in T. S. Eliot's

Bernard Levin

Sing you pickets

How on earth is a man like me to earn a living satirising the follies of the human race when so many of its leading members are implicitly determined to take the bread out of my mouth by satirising themselves? Have the principles of job-demarcation been entirely abandoned by this new movement known as the "Brilliantly Intelligent" and would it be the Brinkleyton Agreement null and void? Is there no mercy left?

I ask because it is revealed that the official Labour Party songbook is to be revised.

That I may say, is pretty good for a start; that the Labour Party has an official songbook came as welcome and delightful news to me. But it is when the story gets down to the facts that the revision is to take effect that I begin to feel the shadows of redundancy closing upon me. For instance, it seems that "Knocked 'em in the Old Kent Road" was included in the old book as a song to be sung at the annual "Jolly Labour" party, which in my youth I sang. I know not how often the "Last Night of the Proms" is to be sung, largely, it seems, because it was played at Mr Eric Heffer's wedding, and because Mr Max Madden says it will be dropped over his dead body, which strikes me as quite a good idea. It seems that the general secretary of the party, Mr Ron Hayward (who really does seem determined to put himself beyond the reach of any possible rival for the title of the biggest bloody fool in the world) has sent a circular to local Labour parties up and down the land, inviting their suggestions for the revision of the Prayer Book, that is, the Labour Party's official hymnal. This has led, anybody but Mr Hayward would have realised it must, to the emergence from the woodwork of some of those creatures who would, if they had their way (and they will, might I add), would burn Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs on the ground that the title is both an encouragement to racism and an unjustified slur on persons of restricted growth.

You think I'm joking? No, mister, I'm not joking. I'm looking for a new song, a new suggestion for deletions from the new songbook are "The Old Folks at Home" (better known as "Way Down upon the Swanee River") because it might be thought derogatory to blacks, and "Goodnight Ladies" because, similarly, it is thought to encourage male chauvinism.

But it is when it comes to the suggestions for inclusion in the new, purged songbook that the temptation to reach for the whisky bottle becomes almost irresistible. That the dreadful baritone of the more manic fringes of extreme feminism are devoid of a sense of humour will surprise no one who has ever encountered them or the work of their hands. When, as always is the most depressing part of this nonsense is the way in which others insist on being plus idiot que les autres. Here, for instance, is Mr Paul Collins, the Transport House official responsible for the revision of the suggestions made by Labour Party members and drawing up the new book accordingly. "We're very determined," he says, as the thin, horrible, grudge-laden, leering, off-the-wildcat, lecherous, becomes first audible and then deafening, "to weed out songs which haven't been relevant."

I sometimes think that when they sing "I shall be a better person than I am" it is because they are aware of the fact that they are not. What the nastiest and most intolerant elements in society find acceptable and are willing to permit when they come to power?

That is not all. Oh, would that it were; but it isn't. For Mr Collins is also determined to leave out that which is not relevant; he is also determined to put in what is. "We've tried," he says, "to get in more contemporary material, women's

rights songs, Black songs, even reggae." And some indication of what he may be talking about can be gathered from the list of songs submitted for inclusion. They include: "The Bomb Thunder" (I am not making it up—if I could make up things like that I wouldn't be worried about the sack, would I?); and "The Song of the Grunwick Pickets."

Yes, mister, you did hear right; there is a jolly ditty designed for community singing wherever the Labour Party is convivially gathered together called "The Song of the Grunwick Pickets" and my only regret is that I do not know the words. That, however, is only a trifling objection, for I can make them up, confident as to do so that mine can hardly be very different from the real ones:

Bloody scabs! Bosses' marks Niggers out! Long live Marx! Smash the capitalist system now

Kill the fust! Kill the pigs! What they need is Russian Mies Margaret Thatcher is a cow Smash the capitalist system now

Blacklegs out! They shall not pass Callaghan can kiss my arse Revolution! Long live Mao Smash the capitalist system now

Workers of the world, unite The Bader-Meinhoff gang is right So's the I.R.A.—and how! Smash the capitalist system now

All together—two three four WORKERS' SOLIDARITY! Buckingham Palace to the plough Smash the capitalist system now

Wall I must have my fur But what fun can be extracted from the fact that the herald beforementioned dreadful haridians are insisting on the inclusion of their song for little girls (I am very close to regretting that the old, too, didn't include "Three Little Maids from School" for the they might have burned Tramport House to the ground, Ron Hayward, Paul Collins and all) it begins, "I'm Going to be an Engineer, which is sure enough to make even the hardest funster weep.

Are there really super liberated Labour mothers who take their infant daughter upon their knees and teach them to jip in numbers? The most tragic truth is that the answer to that question is No. There are no such mothers actual or potential; but there are women who wish that their were and who if they are even in a position to enforce their frightful beliefs, will see that no other songs are permitted to any mother or any child; and there are men willing to give credence and circulation to such base and idiot myths as the "Goodnight Ladies" is derogatory to women and "I'm Going to be an Engineer" an appropriate song for little girls.

So perhaps there is a role for me yet. Not in satirising the unsatirisable, but in drawing attention to the way in which freedom and good sense will ultimately be lost, which will not be by the thunder of the jackboot on the door at three o'clock in the morning, but by the steady advance of an army as those displays in a revision of the Labour Party official songbook, the principle behind which is Malvolto's, nobly rebuked by Sir Toby in *Twelfth Night*: "Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?" Yes, by St Anne, a ginger shall be not 'tween mount too."

I forgot to mention that "The Campout Races" is likely to be excluded from the Revised Version, and "Glad to be Gay" substituted for it. But even if people of the kind here deal with, there must be a joke. No, then, farewell, Othello occupation's gone!

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How the Vatican is trying to stop the flight from the religious life

Thousands of monks and nuns have abandoned their religious houses for a return to the lay life while some of those who remain insist on pressing so far forward of the main body of the Roman Catholic Church that they take all the shocks inevitably felt first by the pious.

Added to this effect of an eagle with two heads, one advancing and the other fleeing, the religious orders soon found that the present Pope liked neither aspect. His disciplinary side sees departures as defection and the religious have suffered psychologically from his refusal to grant formal laicization to those who want to leave. His search to impose unity makes a safeguard look out of place and his own Polish experience was not a helpful preparation for dealing with the religious orders in a wider context.

There is a feeling of superiority on the part of the Polish diocesan clergy towards the religious orders. This is true of other Catholic countries: Spain has just recently had its first bishop to be drawn from the religious orders, and in Ireland the collaboration between parish priests and monks is often rather fraught. Even in Ulster, in the Falls Road, where solidarity might be expected to be all, the relationship is not happy. Priests readily complain about the suspicious greetings they receive from parish priests. But Poland has an historical factor, or so the hierarchy maintains. The Prime Minister is supposed to have some traditional right for scrutinising monastic appointments. The Vatican has little to say about this on the grounds that they do not have the historical evidence and no one wants to upset the strong character and delicately placed Cardinal Wyszyński. The Pope is remembered as having been notably strict in his dealings with the local religious orders when he was Archbishop of Cracow.

This explains the first shocks early in the reign. The Jesuits were quick to feel them. They have lost many of their following: the membership of 35,968 in 1965 fell in 10 years to 29,636. Much of their work in the third world is experimental and some of



Cardinal Eduardo Pironio (left), head of the sacred congregation for the religious orders: not conservative by nature.



Cardinal Silvio Oddi: an avowed conservative at the head of the sacred congregation for the clergy.

them, especially in Latin America have been accused of leaning too far to the left. This also explains the prevalence of jokes in Jesuit establishments and such unhappy personal examples as that of a young Indian Jesuit who was received by the Pope and was told, not in a very good humourous way: "You are not all Marxists, then?" The remark was doubly unhelpful given that the Jesuits are relying on India as one of their great sources for vocations in the future, and so far India is living up to these hopes.

The atmosphere at the summit is supposed now to be improving. In mid-December the Pope received the steering committee of the organization here which groups heads of religious orders, had them to supper and spent, in all, some three hours talking to them. The meeting was said to have been marked by some preoccupation on the Pope's side but largely he was serene and dealt, it is said, in a very good loving way with the problems of the orders. And the meeting was not an encounter, in the sense of a line of superiors putting their cases to the Pope. There was a normal ebb and flow of conversation.

The report is encouraging because a continued attrition would be damaging not only to the Catholic Church as a whole but also to the normal work-

ings of the Vatican. The Pope has placed an avowed conservative, Cardinal Oddi, at the head of the sacred congregation dealing with the clergy. Even the Pope's most fervent supporters among the cardinals try to argue the appointment away by saying that the Pope was badly informed about the candidates. The fact remains that the sacred congregation for the religious orders is still headed by the Argentinean Cardinal Pironio, who is not conservative by nature, or discipline, and being hopeful for the future, tries to prepare for what is to come. As some of his problems, including the Papal refusal to grant laicizations, are similar to those of

the clergy, the tension could become too discouraging. The superiors of the religious orders have barely emerged from a conference here which on the face of it looked like having to face up to a critical situation. They were told that more than 20,000 monks had chosen to return to the world, 30,000 nuns had done the same in the United States alone and more than 15,000 in Italy, all within the space of the last 10 years. They dealt with such forbidding subjects as alcoholism and psychiatric treatment for monks and nuns. Their discussions turned around a report concerned mainly with the causes of departures and what

should be done about them. The report itself was based on a survey conducted among a dozen superiors general and four provincial superiors in the autumn.

The report confirmed the principal reason for the flight from the religious life: human growth in a climate of acceleration of history, the concept of the rights of the individual, the new concept of authority, of youth and of women, the consumer society, secularization, Marxist ideas, as well as the enormous influence of the second Vatican council with the difficulties in its assimilation, interpretation, putting into effect and the pluralism derived from it. Criticism was directed at the traditional methods of recruitment: the preoccupation with numbers rather than quality, the lack of a deep experience of God and assimilation of the principles of the religious life, lack of a true vocation at the beginning.

Among the first requirements for renewal of religious institutions were seen to be a self-examination of these institutions themselves, in the light of the conviction that the religious life has changed and so institutions must change the methods for reaching their aims. A spiritual tone should be revived, the primacy of contemplation restored and a common requisite between contemplation and action. There should be a better selection of candidates. An immediate lack to be met urgently was the reconstruction of confidence in institutions. Priests' studies should be realistic and adapted to modern requirements.

This meeting did not end with a feeling of continuing disaster. The reason for a certain hope in the future was one which is fairly general now throughout much of the Catholic Church. The prospects in the third world are regarded as good. Latin America, Africa and Asia all have such qualities as an increase in vocations, regard for the contemplative life, or an abundance of youth not yet reduced to the religious life. The religious life is seen to be a future for the future, for the future of the world. The religious life is seen to be a future for the future, for the future of the world. The religious life is seen to be a future for the future, for the future of the world.

LONDON DIARY

The mystery of the cupboard

The invitation was cryptic but irresistible. Would I help three ladies solve The Mystery of the Cupboard? I went post haste to Charterhouse in the City of London, rendezvous with the ladies and, ascending to the first floor, confronted the large glass-fronted cupboard in question. It had been locked for years, I was told.

"How exciting," breathed Mrs. Belinda Norman-Butler. "I have been waiting to look inside this ever since my father showed it to me more than 30 years ago. But they've not been able to find the keys until now."

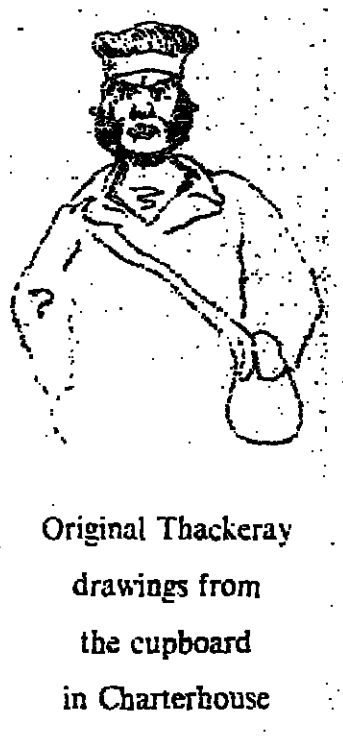
Mrs Norman-Butler is a great granddaughter of William Makepeace Thackeray, great son of Charterhouse school. And the cupboard was packed with Thackerayana, early and special editions of his works, bound volumes of the journals he wrote for and a pile of his pictures.

sketches, not seen for years and certainly not published before. There were Cairo street scenes, faces, a hand-drawn card for Christmas, 1849, and sketches showing Thackeray as a fool on a donkey, as a dog and as a bespectacled countenance half-hidden by a handkerchief. There was also a party piece: the Lord's Prayer written on a circle the size of a three-penny piece, executed on Garrick Club notepaper. (And as in all the best art stories, there was a dash of forgery: a couple of the pictures we found were later judged to be un-Thackeray, but good pastiches.)

Mrs Norman-Butler declared herself delighted. So, too, did the other ladies, Mary Griffith and Ethel Hurwic, who work for Cassells, the publishers, and were hunting unpublished Thackeray sketches for a book coming out next autumn.

Titled *An Uneasy Victorian*, it has been written by Ann Monsarrat, widow of Nicholas. She told me she became interested in Thackeray when she found Trollope's 1879 biography of him at her home in the island of Gozo, Malta.

"I knew little about him and decided to find out everything I could. I was lucky because there are good collections of Victorian books and magazines in Malta, dating from the garrison days. Poor Thackeray—a lovely



Original Thackeray drawings from the cupboard in Charterhouse

Left: Jane Brookfield, Thackeray's love and torment.



the perfect union with a beautiful and companionable woman. His own wife was pretty but she was mad; and he had the worst of all deals, falling for Jane Brookfield, his best

friend's wife. She was a beast, a great stringer-along, and played him like a fish. I feel angrier about her than a man might be about a woman who games women play, and she let our sex down.

"He had VD when very young and suffered ill health because of it. He gambled away his money and lost more in bank crashes. But it was his pride that he got it all back, out of the inkwell. I grew to love him but I don't think I have overestimated. With wit and irony he always cut himself down to size."

Amplification of justice

As barristers rest on hard-earned guineas during the law recess, fondling new perukes that Santa brought, what are they thinking of? I would guess that some are debating seriously whether to have their ears syringed.

I reached this conclusion after visiting the awesome cathedral of the Royal Courts of Justice and watching Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, about his business. His court is a great library, wood-panelled, with handsome volumes stacked high on all walls. Usher, pad quietly like devoted temple servants.

The Lord Chief and his co-judge emerge from separate green-curtained doors, and exit likewise, like rotating figures on novelty Swiss clocks.

So far so impressive. But undermined, I thought, by the Lord Chief Justice's episodes of inaudibility. Counsel begged his Lordship's pardon rather frequently and they learn to catch words like courtiers bowing a sovereign. Whole words were swallowed and sentences rolled into mumble. I wished at times I had had an ear trumpet. Certainly justice is seen to be done, but should it not also be heard with crystal clarity?

Mutton is dead

As English tradition withers, Sir Simpson's to the Strand, temple of trencherwork, noble candel of roast beef, mutton and treacle roll, is in jeopardy and for mutton. Sandles of mutton have been a Simpson's tradition since 1849, but Sir Simpson now reads lamb.

Mr Leslie Whitlow, meat buyer for the Savoy group, gave me the grim bulletin. "Mutton has been declining in popularity, and we have to get good mutton now. A lot of good mutton is being sold for kebabs. It is sad—a

whole generation of Englishmen is growing up without racism, mutton and caper sauce. But this saddle of lamb is good and this and that, and I have heard British lamb, there's plenty about."

I went to check. Mutton was indeed dead at Simpson's. An there was a sight for strong men only to eat if they are French men scoffing lamb with Calligies of joy. The end of an era.

Sexism going too far

A colleague telephone a London office: was told his quarry was out, and was put through to the man's secretary.

She: "Hello."

He: "Is that Mr Smith's secretary?"

She: "I am getting increasingly fed up with that kind of sexist remark. You wouldn't have said that if a man had answered. This sort of thing should stop."

Are decent men no longer to be from female verbal violence as they go quietly about their daily round? The sex of similar atrocities. The sex outlook, gentlemen, in 1980 we must be ready to find our aprons and

Trevor Fishlock



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THE SANCTIONS WEAPON

he bleak Christmas suffered by the American hostages in Iran has been slightly alleviated by the visit of four Christian businessmen, but there is still no sign of an end to their ordeal. Meanwhile President Carter is under growing political pressure to do something. So far his careful handling of the problem has won him a dramatic increase in public support. To their credit, the American people are not lining up for military action, but they realize that this could bring death to the hostages. But they do not take easily to a situation in which their country, the most powerful in the world, is unable to rescue its citizens from illegal "sign captivity." In this atmosphere, President Carter cannot afford to look helpless. Still less can he afford to fail to bring the hostages home.

He has therefore embarked on a policy of small steps designed to increase the pressure on Iran. He has expelled the majority of Iranian diplomats from the United States and won a verdict against Iran in the International Court of Justice. He is now entering the more problematic area of economic pressure, starting with the freezing of Iranian assets in American banks and moving towards a trade embargo. Vance has been sounding out the governments, and yesterday the Russians were being asked for their views. There is a high support the United Nations Security Council will be asked to impose sanctions. Alternatively there is the possibility of a naval blockade of the United States alone.

Mr. Thatcher has already signalled her support for the United States in general terms, "she was right to do so. There is no obligation to help an ally in a situation of this sort," and "it is a strong common interest imposing penalties on the behaviour of Iran. On the other hand there can be legitimate worries about whether economic sanctions would really do the intended result."

Firstly, as we know from the Rhodesian experience, there will always be people willing to circumvent them. Even now, Japan appears to be doing its best to help Iran around the difficulties caused by the freezing of its American assets. Secondly, if Iran's oil sales were affected there would be awkward repercussions on world oil markets. Thirdly, and most important, it is difficult to predict the political effect in Iran itself, even if sanctions could be made to bite.

For the more dedicated religious elements, sanctions might be welcome. They would drive Iran back towards the poorer and simpler life for which these zealots hanker and conveniently strengthen hatred of the United States, its allies and everything it stands for. As Mr. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi wrote after interviewing Ayatollah Khomeini: "He awakens in the Iranian people all the instincts of martyrdom that underlie the Shia faith." And as the Ayatollah himself said: "No body can fight a nation which is ready to die because death for them is only a door to paradise." Hardship is no threat to those who can be persuaded to welcome it. Alternatively, if the Russians conspicuously broke an embargo the left wing parties might be the greatest beneficiaries.

On the other hand Iran is not populated entirely by religious zealots. There is a large middle class without the slightest interest in martyrdom, and there are other and responsible people in the government who can see very clearly the hardships and dangers which Iran is slowly bringing on itself because of the rash action of a few students. They are certainly profoundly disturbed by the threat of even an incomplete trade embargo, and there are already signs that they are seeking a way out of the impasse. According to Mr. Heikal there is a plan to hold a trial of the Shah with the hostages as witnesses. The aim would be to focus the world's attention on the nature of the Shah's regime and his connections with foreign

politicians. The Shah would then be sentenced in absentia and the hostages released.

The difficulty is to know whether this plan has a chance of being put through in an orderly manner. The situation is too unstable, and the regime too divided, to be sure. It does, however, look like the way out that would be least damaging for all concerned. The hostages would live, and the Iranians would feel they had got their grievance against the Shah off their chests and made their point to the world. Admittedly they should not be allowed to achieve this luxury by such brutal and illegal means but this may be the least of several evils. Other solutions might drive them still deeper into a siege mentality and cause the hostages to be killed. It should, therefore, be one of the aims of western policy to make things easier for those in Iran who are seeking the least unsatisfactory solution.

At present it looks as if the threat of economic sanctions and the spreading isolation of Iran are having the desired effect of concentrating the minds of these people on the dangers ahead. Possibly they are making headway among their less reasonable colleagues, especially as it must be clear to them that the original aim of the whole enterprise—the return of the Shah—is never going to be achieved. So far, therefore, the policy of Mr. Carter has been well conceived. He has not set deadlines or committed himself to irrevocable actions. He has played for time and very slowly increased the pressure while giving the American people sufficient impression of action to avoid losing their confidence. He is now approaching an area of greater risk. Too little pressure could persuade people that he was bluffing. Too much could harden resistance in Iran and weaken the position of the moderates. The middle road is narrow. In finding his way along it he needs the sensitive support of all allies.

PAIN AS PART OF THE WEST

one expects that Spain's relations to join the European Community are going to be easy. They get under way in next year. At the recent treaty between Señor Leopoldo Sotelo, the Spanish Minister responsible, and Community sign Ministers, it was not possible to agree on a set of rules for trying to get the main points. The Spanish are afraid the Community will drag their feet, and wanted a commitment to aim for agreement by end of next year, so that they be sure of joining on May 1, 1983. The Community members refused to make any commitment, largely because of reservations by France and Italy, of which are worried about Mediterranean agricultural products.

There are officials in Brussels who consider that the negotiations with Spain and Portugal will be more difficult than those in Britain in 1970 and 1971. In case of Britain, the negotiations were between countries at a similar level of development, and Portugal are not just a new Mediterranean country, but a new Mediterranean country, which have to be carefully thought. There is no reason to suppose that these difficulties are insurmountable, however, and the negotiations should be

seen as essentially part of a much broader process, which is the return of Spain into the mainstream of European affairs after an absence of many years, going back into the last century. There seems no doubt that most Spaniards want this. The adoption of democracy after the long twilight of the Franco era and entry into the European Community are closely linked in their minds. But Spain is a country with its own distinctive outlook on the world, and under the new democratic regime it has begun to be much more active internationally than it was under Franco. Some of its actions have hardly been orthodox by western European standards, and this is bound to make itself felt when matters of foreign policy come up for discussion in the enlarged Community.

The most obvious instances are the warm reception given in Madrid this autumn to Mr. Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Spain's presence, even though only as an observer, at the recent meeting of the non-aligned movement in Havana. Spain has long been a nation whose influence in the Arab world, whose influence it was after all under for several centuries, and the visit of Mr. Arafat arose from the fact that it has never formally recognized Israel. Mr. Arafat is keen to ensure that it does not do so when it joins the European Community. The meeting in Havana was seen in Madrid not just as

a way of keeping on good terms with the Third World, but more specifically as part of a policy of developing close relations with Spanish-speaking Latin America. Spain never broke off relations with Cuba, and it is now trying to take advantage of its historical and cultural links with the whole area.

The biggest issue facing Spain is whether it should join Nato, presumably under its defence treaty with the United States, which runs out in 1981. For the time being the Government is concentrating on entry into the European Community, which is supported by all the main parties, and has put off the Nato question, which is much more controversial, at least until after next year's European security conference, which will be held in Madrid. But sooner or later the issue will have to be faced, and the debate opened between those who, like the ruling Union of the Democratic Centre, support joining Nato and those who think that Spain should follow a more neutralist path. The present Government's position is that Spain is definitely part of the West. The outcome of the debate on Nato, as of the negotiations with the European Community, will show just how the Spanish interpret this. It is a matter of importance for the rest of Europe, and not least for Britain, since if Spain is part of a wider European framework it should be easier to find a solution for Gibraltar.

ges and trade unions

Mr Denis MacShane
As the MacShane who features in recent House of Lords debates on Express Newspapers Ltd v. Eames, I can comment on your article (December 18) in which you charge the Law Lords with a deficient care for individual rights.

It was at stake a year ago when 8,500 provincial journalists went on strike for a decent wage. The National Union of Journalists (NUJ) then the President) could not call a strike effective. In order to call a strike a strike at the Press Association and asked our Street members to back PA as a further measure of support.

Express Newspaper Ltd, it should be noted, is an individual person, to ask the judge to order the NUJ from this modest piece of action. Interpreting hastily affidavits, with no witness evidence or cross-examination, a High Court judge then three appeal court judges for Express Newspapers Ltd against the NUJ.

Denying to lawyers and judges as newspapers and unions, I so many bowdler and misinterpretations of the real industrial situation that I lost a deal of confidence in the court.

It is important to remember that Denning and his colleagues are for a private company, not individuals who were to be ignored. It is easy to portray as an amoralist devoid of any sympathies. My constant feeling as I listened to judges giving the case last year was for individual journalists struggling up a family on £20 a week. He not expect a measure of

support from his fellow union members without interference from the judges?

Workers remain individuals on joining a union. But listening to Justice Laws, Denning, Brandon and Lawton last year, I became convinced that, in their view, a person who joins a union loses his or her individuality, becomes an "interchangeable" part of a mass, and holding the rights of capital institutionalized, in this case, in Express Newspapers Ltd.

I am glad, of course, that the House of Lords found for the NUJ. I think they upheld the law as it stands. No doubt Mr. Prior will soon change that to favour further the rights of private companies over those of individual workers.

Notwithstanding the Lord's ruling the damage to our strike had already been effectively done by four judges, who used their power against individual journalists at a time when it was most useful to the employers.

Even despite the Lord's ruling I remain bitter and suspicious of the role of judges in industrial relations. Maybe there are a few judgments that come down in favour of individual workers I shall change my mind.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS MACSHANE,
29 Gloucester Crescent, NW1,
December 21.

British Nuclear Fuels Ltd are proposing to use a dam to raise the level of the lake by one metre in order to increase their flow of water to 11 million gallons a day. They say this will make little difference to the lake and the valley. However, it is clear that it will create reservoir conditions with large areas flooded at high water which will turn into a marshy mess in drought conditions. On top of this there will be the inevitable ugly

You might say this is a typical tourist reaction, but I am sure the farmer who will lose large areas of grazing with a consequent reduction in numbers of sheep and cattle will be much more concerned.

My own view is that further demands for more water will follow and the valley will be completely flooded.

As a nation we are not in the business of supplying cheap electricity for nuclear power at the expense of our heritage. The price is too high.

Yours faithfully,
E. H. HARRISON,
41 Redbourn Way,
Scunthorpe,
December 12.

One-armed bandit
From Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Keir
Sir, Our excellent British Legion Club installed a one-armed bandit. Fortunately, its annual profit exceeded £5,000. A sick, or happy society?

Yours faithfully,
G. KENNARD,
Gagwell,
Tiverton,
Devon,
December 12.

Put out by a cab driver
From Mr R. von H. Spence
Sir, Mr D. Murlison's letter (December 19) cannot go unanswered regarding one remark he makes. Certainly he has every reason to be annoyed that the Angel at midnight by a cab driver, but to say that

"she walked home through streets that no one here goes alone in at night" is scaremongering in the extreme. I both live and work in Islington and want to suggest that the streets here are no more or less safe than anywhere else in London.

Yours faithfully,
R. von H. SPENCE,
53 Holloway Road, N7.

National cost of home ownership

From Mr Bernard Kilroy
Sir, Your editorial of December 21 "A nation of home owners" overlooks the failure of successive governments to ask at what economic cost to the country the benefits have been purchased. There are widespread reservations in the financial world that the massive redistribution of wealth involved has depended on substantial tax distortions, on behalf of home owners and building societies, which are damaging to the productive economy.

The new proposal of a right for council tenants to buy their houses at half price is a further disbursement of the capitalized value of tax-funded housing subsidies of the last 60 years. Previously discounts have been given to tenant purchasers in return for restrictive conditions on re-sale.

But there is no basis in valuation law for discounts now being related to length of tenancy since prospective rental income is at least equal to market value. Therefore, as never before, public assets will be disposed of at less than the best price. This means further leakage of productive capital into consumption, eventually boosting the money supply, inflation and imports.

This Government has been preaching that there is no such thing as a free lunch. About price controls, council house sales, The Times has a

Letters to the Editor

duty to air caution about the economic distortions, about the net financial loss to ratepayers and taxpayers (according to the leaked paper from the Department of Environment itself), about the addition, through the mortgages on houses sold, to the huge and growing private housing sector borrowing requirements, which risks crowding out other productive investment.

It is no coincidence that these flows are matched within the housing sector by inequities among and between all three tenures and by a steady deterioration of our housing stock.

Yes, we all know council housing can be rigid, insensitive and wasteful. And why would rent when owning is so favoured? But choice and independence could be given to tenants. And we can never replace the financial potential of council housing which limits its subsidies to the housing requirements to funding the original investment.

It does not require additional resources, as owner-occupation does, simply to fund an exchange process which has no productive value. In our economic predicament, we should pause before we dismantle the internationally unique asset we have in our public housing.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD KILROY,
104 Petts Road,
Kensington Park Road, W.11.

Merits of setting doctrinal limits

From the Reverend Christopher Lewis
Sir, The Subdean of Lincoln (December 21) raises the important question of the effect which the activities of the Holy Office may have on ecumenical relations. He labels these activities as sectarian and as working against renewal and unity.

Although the methods of the Holy Office do seem archaic, I wonder whether the Church of England might not learn something from the current controversy. After all, the two professors are setting the limits in a Church which does set limits.

Even though the setting of doctrinal limits is being done clumsily, it shows up the Church of England as a Church which has given to the attempt and which therefore lacks coherence and integrity. We gave up doctrinal unity some time ago; in 1950 we are marking the sacrifice of liturgical unity by going to the carte. I do not agree that limiting setting works against renewal.

If a Church gives up the setting of limits it becomes a mere organizational convenience. Then the only grounds for unity with other Churches are organizational ones.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER LEWIS,
Ripon College,
Cuddesdon,
Oxford,
December 22.

Future of the EEC

From Mr Derek Prag, MEP for Herefordshire (Conservative)
Sir, The historic action of the European Parliament in rejecting the Community Budget provides Britain with a unique opportunity. It gives us yet another chance of taking the lead in transforming the Community from its present stunted stage of a customs union and agricultural community into an effective economic union, able to expand employment, promote prosperity, and defend our interests in the world.

Such action would transform the atmosphere in which we negotiate the size of our net contribution to the Community across the exchanges. For Europe cannot state. It develops or it declines. It must meet the real concerns of the people, and not just produce voluminous legislation. We now have the chance of doing this by turning the Community Budget into a positive force.

It means we must be prepared to see certain items of national expenditure taken over by the Community, on condition that our total public expenditure is not thereby increased. There are things the Community, acting for all its member states, can do more economically and more effectively than the national governments acting separately. But it cannot do them within the bounds of a Community Budget which amounts to only 0.7 per cent of the Community's gross product, and to only 2 per cent of total public spending as at present.

If the Community Budget is to be transformed into an instrument of economic policy, it needs, as the McDougall report said, to account for some 2.2 per cent of gross product. In addition, for the Community to make an impact on employment, the "Orloli facility" for investment loans to industry must be expanded at least tenfold to £10 billion. That would surely make sense at a time when a major recession is looming.

Expansion of Community activity in fields such as regional policy, vocational training, industrial restructuring and energy research and development would also help Britain, since we could expect to receive between 20 and 30 per cent of Community expenditure in these fields instead of the meagre 5 to 8 per cent we receive out of farm spending.

Our total receipts would then rise and our net contribution fall. Moreover, British proposals along these lines would harness to our cause the dissatisfaction so clearly expressed

by the European Parliament at the unplanned expansion of farm-support spending.

If, however, we appear opposed to all expansion of the Budget, and try to achieve our aims solely through massive cuts in farm spending, we shall actually spoil our chances of curbing the excesses of the common agricultural policy. Our partners, including even France, will see us as a threat to the CAP as a whole would be resisted by all eight of them.

However one looks at the EEC and the problem of our own contribution to it, one is led inevitably to the conclusion that a larger Community Budget provides the key.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK PRAG,
27 Longton Avenue, SE26,
December 21.

From Sir Gilbert Longden
Sir, With respect, I think the headline of your report (December 18) of Mr Heath's speech at the award of the Adolph Benck prize at Chatham House yesterday: "Heath attack on EEC tactics by Britain" and the report itself, put a wrong emphasis on the speech.

Mr Heath agreed that Britain's excessive net contribution to the Community budget had to be tackled by the three heads of Government at Dublin, though he certainly suggested other ways in which it might have been handled; and queried the, to me, inexplicable vote by the British Government against the Parliament's proposed cuts in agricultural spending.

But it seemed to me that his main target for criticism was the Nine as a whole for having spent the entire time in pursuing what he called "family quarrels", and indeed only agreeing to meet again in February in order to continue the pursuit, instead of striving to arrive at a common European policy upon some of the great questions of the day, such as energy, unemployment, support for the United States, and our attitude to terrorism, world-wide.

This apparent lack of any sense of urgency, this continuing readiness to drift along at the mercy of the dangerous currents in the great world outside, has indeed filled me, and I am sure, many other Europeans, in the Community with dismay.

Yours sincerely,
GILBERT LONGDEN,
Travellers' Club,
Pall Mall, SW1,
December 18.

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GILBERT LONGDEN,
Travellers' Club,
Pall Mall, SW1,
December 18.

Replying to Mr Levin

From Mr James Wellbeloved, MP for Bexley, Erith and Crayford (Labour)
Sir, Poor Bernard Levin, renowned for the acidity of his pen rather than his depth of understanding has again made a bit of a fool of himself.

On Tuesday, December 18, under the heading "The glass of wine hunt past", he allowed his impetuous and fatuous literary style to outstrip his comprehension of a serious issue. Underestimated Mr Levin blunders on, for on Wednesday, December 19, beneath the headline, "Laying a smoke-screen over the whole truth", he launched an attack upon a correspondent who in a letter to The Times (December 13) had the temerity to express an opinion contrary to the view held by the freedom loving Mr Levin.

In words of some chilling, irrelevant intolerance Mr Levin declared: "... if my castigation of him today makes any other campaigners stop and wonder whether they, too, have succumbed to the same temptation, it will have done more than its purpose, and that one, perhaps, the most important of all."

Let us hope that, in the spirit of Christmas goodwill, Mr Levin may come to accept that in a democracy it is a permitted and even to be agreed with his opinions and interpretations of events and that participants in and defenders of the democratic system will not be put off by the threat of castigation by

the pen of the clown of Fleet Street. Yours sincerely,
JAMES WELBELOVED,
House of Commons.

From Professor Charles Fletcher
Sir, On December 19 Mr Levin abused me at length as a liar and fanatic, in the light of his recollection of the BBC debate on a "ban on smoking in public places".

He was wrong about the intended nature of the debate. On September 17, in a letter which he had allowed me to quote, the BBC wrote to Mr Freud and Miss Strassino: "We will have to agree on a definition of public places, but for a starter we have decided to explore the possibility of a ban in banks, shops, theatres, cinemas and public offices."

No disagreement with this was received from either side till Mr Levin asked Mr Freud to agree to debate a total ban. We were not programme. My answer about penalties for smokers who broke the ban was in answer to a question on a wholly impracticable and unwise total ban in all trains and thus irrelevant to the real issue.

In fact, smoking is almost always in respect no-smoking areas so that in reality no question of punishment arises. Mr Levin's unwillingness to oppose the original proposal shows that he has no real interest in the issue, but only in his own fanaticism, or his potential value.

Yours, etc.
C. M. FLETCHER,
20 Drayton Gardens, SW10.

Value of deeds

From Mr M. A. Faraday
Sir, At a recent sale a small collection of two or three dozen medieval deeds was sold for £1,100. These deeds related to a few modest properties in a small country town and were neither works of art nor rare of their kind. Their sole use would be as reference material for a few lines of a single work of local history, which would not be a great thing to have. Such a work might entitle reference to 2,000 to 5,000 documents and would sell at a price which might modestly reward the publisher but would not reward the writer even for his labour.

Even if there were a few indirect rewards, such as lecture commissions, the writer could hardly make

more than £200. If this increment were ascribed to the materials, rather than the labour, it would suggest a maximum value of between 4p and 10p a document, not £35 to £40 as realized in the sale. As such deeds have little or no rarity or aesthetic value or income earning capacity, whence do they derive their value? Are there artificial influences on the market, such as foreign tax concessions for the purchase of medieval documents? So free a market cannot be good for historical scholarship; what can be done about it?

Yours faithfully,
M. A. FARADAY,
47 York Gardens,
Walton on Thames,
Surrey,
December 13.

Hellenic studies

From Sir Desmond Lee and Dr P. V. Jones
Sir, If a postscript to Philip Howard's article on the Hellenic Society (December 15) is permitted, we who have been concerned with the production of the Joint Association of Classical Teachers' new Greek course (which was made possible by an appeal launched through the columns of The Times in 1974) have every reason to support Professor Kirk's appeal.

While there are signs that the new course, whose first print has run out within a year, is helping to redress the balance, there is still an urgent need to retrain and refresh teachers in a small country town and to encourage the increasing numbers of teachers who come into our schools to teach classical studies (but with no knowledge of the Greek language) to learn Greek.

It is in Professor Kirk's words, a "root and nail" effort to support the Hellenic Society's Appeal.

Yours, etc.
DESMOND LEE,
PETER V. JONES,
Joint Association of
Classical Teachers,
17 Pantons Street,
Cambridge,
December 16.

Year of the Parent
From Mr Francis Smith
Sir, In the dying hours of 1979, the Year of the Child, it is too much to hope that 1980 may prove to be the Year of the Parent?

Yours, etc.
FRANCIS SMITH,
Trumpers Park,
Bodle Street Green,
Hailsham,
Sussex,
December 15.

The Queen emphasizes needs of children

ADAMS-BECK
Mr. John Melliar Adams-Beck, Clerk and Solicitor of the Wor-
shipful Company of Ironmong-
ers, 1946-72, died on Decem-
ber 20 at the age of 70. He
had been Governor of the City
and Diocese of London Volun-
tary Schools' Fund, 1947-72; a
Trustee of the City and Metro-
politan Welfare Charity, 1968-
76; and was made a Freeman

SPORT

England flutter to victory over the rockets

John Woodcock
Correspondent
Dec 26

England's supporters were made to wait for a long time before the first ball was bowled. The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out. The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.



A big innings calls for a big hand. Bairstow applauds Boycott, whose reply to the fireworks was pyrotechnics of his own.

England's bowlers were not at their best. The batsmen were in good luck, and the bowlers were struggling. The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

They made their usual slow start. When the first ball was bowled, the batsmen were in good luck. The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

England's bowlers were not at their best. The batsmen were in good luck, and the bowlers were struggling. The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

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Greene leads Cheshire to national rounds

Greene took some of the... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Greene took some of the... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Greene took some of the... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

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reports

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Australians find Tout is the ticket

Australians find Tout is the ticket... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Pakistani batsmen held on tight rein

Pakistani batsmen held on tight rein... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Indian itinerary includes four Tests

Indian itinerary includes four Tests... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Aluminium bat goes back

Aluminium bat goes back... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Rugby Union

Davies shows touch of class

Davies shows touch of class... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Davies shows touch of class... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

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Rugby League

Leeds show value of early rising

Leeds show value of early rising... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

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Leeds show value of early rising... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Rugby Union

Welsh look destined for a barren Christmas

Welsh look destined for a barren Christmas... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Welsh look destined for a barren Christmas... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Rugby League

Newbridge do not doubt the justice

Newbridge do not doubt the justice... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Newbridge do not doubt the justice... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Rugby Union

Popular Boris

Popular Boris... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Popular Boris... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Rugby League

Speed skating

Speed skating... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

Speed skating... The match was a test of nerves, with England's bowlers trying to keep the batsmen out.

West German brokers cautiously optimistic

West German brokers and investment analysts are cautiously optimistic about the West German stock market in 1980. They expect a modest, but significant movement in the first quarter, but see an upturn starting around mid-year for banks, with chemicals, machine tools and electrical equipment. Industrial capital goods, as well as some utilities, favoured throughout the year.

Market analysts and brokers expect a recovery at the end of the first quarter, most important labour contract talks will be over, and investors will see how much costs will rise for energy and construction.

The large metal workers union has asked for a wage rise of 10.5 per cent and public employees want around 9 per cent, which will swing the main Frankfurt bank saying labour settlements of around 6 per cent to 7 per cent are all right, but more will be a

the stock market, until then."

Herr Detlev Bierbaum, managing director of Adig-Investment, a large mutual fund, was generally bullish about Germany's economic prospects, but expects an average 10 per cent and with dividends up 5 per cent, shareholders will show a 15 per cent gain during the year—he declared.

Herr Detlev Bierbaum, of Bundesbank would loosen credit around mid-year, assuming that economic growth and the inflation rate lessen as economists predicted.

But he said that the market would be to drop yields on the bond market, which would shift investors into stocks.

Most analysts and brokers expect a recovery in machinery makers would benefit the most from the expanded market up swing.

A leading analyst for Deutsche Kreditbank, small scale fund, M&A, a mutual fund, said he saw banks—improving their earnings and cutting down write-

Stock markets

Alarm postponed

Trading, as it was expected, was reduced to a formality in the market on Christmas Eve with most activity centred around the local pubs and restaurants up until the close at 5 p.m.

Nevertheless, dealers were ready to admit that with the bearish weekend press comment and the imminent threat of a general election, the market was little cheer to be relied on for the start of the eighties.

But most were prepared to wait until after the holidays before becoming too alarmed.

Only special situations gained any attention in a otherwise dull equities sector with the price of gold bullion, up \$8.75 to \$486.75, gave a slight lift to gold shares, where the index closed 5.6 up at 262.2.

The general malaise of the market was reflected in the EFTIC composite where of 2,689

shares quoted, 236 were up and 255 down, while 2,198 were unchanged.

In the event, the FT Index after opening 1.1 down went on to close 2.1 off at 417.5.

Gift edged securities also saw little action with both shorts and longs mostly unchanged.

[illegible]

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 126273 | 188000 | 17491 | 18833 |
| 126274 | 188000 | 17495 | 18833 |
| 126275 | 188000 | 17497 | 18845 |
| 126276 | 188000 | 17502 | 18831 |
| 126277 | 188000 | 17507 | 18831 |
| 126278 | 18815 | 17513 | 19082 |
| 126279 | 188228 | 17533 | 19058 |
| 126280 | 188228 | 17539 | 19058 |
| 126281 | 188273 | 17547 | 19083 |
| 126282 | 188280 | 17556 | 19133 |
| 126283 | 188280 | 17559 | 19133 |
| 126284 | 18810 | 17594 | 19140 |
| 126287 | 188234 | 17691 | 19144 |
| 126288 | 188234 | 17695 | 19144 |
| 126289 | 188234 | 17700 | 19144 |
| 126290 | 188234 | 17701 | 19144 |
| 126291 | 188234 | 17721 | 19156 |
| 126292 | 188234 | 17726 | 19156 |
| 126293 | 188245 | 17734 | 19185 |
| 126294 | 188245 | 17745 | 19206 |
| 126295 | 188245 | 17747 | 19206 |
| 126313 | 17005 | 17586 | 19217 |

Reports that Christmas spending had been lower than anticipated meant for a mixed batch among stores with Boots and Marks & Spencer both 1p lighter at 160p and 7p while House of Fraser rose by the same amount to 109p.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16400 | 77101 | 18044 | 19546 |
| 16408 | 77005 | 18049 | 19835 |
| 16417 | 77110 | 18055 | 19841 |
| 16421 | 77116 | 18068 | 19850 |
| 16426 | 77121 | 18072 | 19715 |
| 16430 | 77125 | 18076 | 19716 |
| 16435 | 77128 | 18106 | 19717 |
| 16438 | 77132 | 18119 | 19718 |
| 16442 | 77134 | 18150 | 19719 |
| 16444 | 77139 | 18159 | 19720 |
| 16455 | 77141 | 18161 | 19726 |

[illegible]

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|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| 150026 | 12235 | 19402 | 19117 |
| 150510 | 12245 | 19416 | 19225 |
| 150711 | 12250 | 19429 | 19239 |
| 150912 | 12255 | 19436 | 19253 |
| 151113 | 12261 | 19443 | 19268 |
| 151314 | 12267 | 19454 | 19284 |
| 151515 | 12273 | 19464 | 19294 |
| 151716 | 12279 | 19474 | 19304 |
| 151917 | 12285 | 19484 | 19314 |
| 152118 | 12291 | 19494 | 19324 |
| 152319 | 12297 | 19504 | 19334 |
| 152520 | 12303 | 19514 | 19344 |
| 152721 | 12309 | 19524 | 19354 |
| 152922 | 12315 | 19534 | 19364 |
| 153123 | 12321 | 19544 | 19374 |
| 153324 | 12327 | 19554 | 19384 |
| 153525 | 12333 | 19564 | 19394 |
| 153726 | 12339 | 19574 | 19404 |
| 153927 | 12345 | 19584 | 19414 |
| 154128 | 12351 | 19594 | 19424 |
| 154329 | 12357 | 19604 | 19434 |
| 154530 | 12363 | 19614 | 19444 |
| 154731 | 12369 | 19624 | 19454 |
| 154932 | 12375 | 19634 | 19464 |
| 155133 | 12381 | 19644 | 19474 |
| 155334 | 12387 | 19654 | 19484 |
| 155535 | 12393 | 19664 | 19494 |
| 155736 | 12399 | 19674 | 19504 |
| 155937 | 12405 | 19684 | 19514 |
| 156138 | 12411 | 19694 | 19524 |
| 156339 | 12417 | 19704 | 19534 |
| 156540 | 12423 | 19714 | 19544 |
| 156741 | 12429 | 19724 | 19554 |
| 156942 | 12435 | 19734 | 19564 |
| 157143 | 12441 | 19744 | 19574 |
| 157344 | 12447 | 19754 | 19584 |
| 157545 | 12453 | 19764 | 19594 |
| 157746 | 12459 | 19774 | 19604 |
| 157947 | 12465 | 19784 | 19614 |
| 158148 | 12471 | 19794 | 19624 |
| 158349 | 12477 | 19804 | 19634 |
| 158550 | 12483 | 19814 | 19644 |
| 158751 | 12489 | 19824 | 19654 |
| 158952 | 12495 | 19834 | 19664 |
| 159153 | 12501 | 19844 | 19674 |
| 159354 | 12507 | 19854 | 19684 |
| 159555 | 12513 | 19864 | 19694 |
| 159756 | 12519 | 19874 | 19704 |
| 159957 | 12525 | 19884 | 19714 |
| 160158 | 12531 | 19894 | 19724 |
| 160359 | 12537 | 19904 | 19734 |
| 160560 | 12543 | 19914 | 19744 |
| 160761 | 12549 | 19924 | 19754 |
| 160962 | 12555 | 19934 | 19764 |
| 161163 | 12561 | 19944 | 19774 |
| 161364 | 12567 | 19954 | 19784 |
| 161565 | 12573 | 19964 | 19794 |
| 161766 | 12579 | 19974 | 19804 |
| 161967 | 12585 | 19984 | 19814 |
| 162168 | 12591 | 19994 | 19824 |
| 162369 | 12597 | 20004 | 19834 |
| 162570 | 12603 | 20014 | 19844 |
| 162771 | 12609 | 20024 | 19854 |
| 162972 | 12615 | 20034 | 19864 |
| 163173 | 12621 | 20044 | 19874 |
| 163374 | 12627 | 20054 | 19884 |
| 163575 | 12633 | 20064 | 19894 |
| 163776 | 12639 | 20074 | 19904 |
| 163977 | 12645 | 20084 | 19914 |
| 164178 | 12651 | 20094 | 19924 |
| 164379 | 12657 | 20104 | 19934 |
| 164580 | 12663 | 20114 | 19944 |
| 164781 | 12669 | 20124 | 19954 |
| 164982 | 12675 | 20134 | 19964 |
| 165183 | 12681 | 20144 | 19974 |
| 165384 | 12687 | 20154 | 19984 |
| 165585 | 12693 | 20164 | 19994 |
| 165786 | 12699 | 20174 | 20004 |
| 165987 | 12705 | 20184</ | |

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| 76622 | 77331 | 19849 | 19885 | | |
| 76623 | 77337 | 19852 | 19992 | | |
| 76624 | 77332 | 19854 | 19983 | | |
| 76625 | 77358 | 19880 | 19886 | | |
| 76626 | 77353 | 19859 | | | |
| 76627 | 77354 | 19864 | | | |
| 76628 | 77387 | 19846 | | | |
| 76629 | 77389 | 19818 | | | |
| 76630 | 77391 | 19819 | | | |
| 76631 | 77392 | 19820 | | | |
| 76632 | 77393 | 19822 | | | |
| 76633 | 77432 | 19831 | | | |

1 month 1.5% - 1.75%
 2 months 1.5% - 1.75%
 3 months 1.5% - 1.75%

Prime Bank Bills (21% - 25% Treasury Dis.)
 2 month 1.5% - 1.75%
 3 month 1.5% - 1.75%
 4 month 1.5% - 1.75%
 6 month 1.5% - 1.75%

Local Authority Bonds
 1 month 1.5% - 1.75%
 2 month 1.5% - 1.75%
 3 month 1.5% - 1.75%

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16744 | 12447 | 16745 | 12448 |
| 16745 | 12449 | 16746 | 12450 |
| 16746 | 12451 | 16747 | 12452 |

for redemption on or after
the Bank of Tokyo Trust
the Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. in
trust for Morgan Guaranty Trust
Company, New York, New York
in Milan, Germany known
as "Mitsubishi" Coupons payable

| | | | |
|----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1 month | 10% ¹⁰ -10% | 5 months | 10% ¹⁰ -10% |
| 3 months | 10% ¹⁰ -10% | 12 months | 10% ¹⁰ -10% |

Secondary to MR. ECD Rates (%)

| | | | |
|----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1 month | 10% ¹⁰ -10% | 5 months | 10% ¹⁰ -10% |
| 3 months | 10% ¹⁰ -10% | 12 months | 10% ¹⁰ -10% |

Local Authority Market (%)

| | | | |
|---------|-----|-----------|-----|
| 1 day | 14% | 1 month | 14% |
| 2 days | 14% | 3 months | 14% |
| 3 days | 14% | 6 months | 14% |
| 1 month | 14% | 12 months | 14% |

from and after the redemption of the bonds.

INTERBANK MARKET:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Overnight: Open 16-10 | Close 10 |
| 1 week 15-12 | 6 months 100-100 |
| 1 month 16-15 | 9 months 120-120 |
| 3 months 15-14 | 12 months 120-120 |

First Class Finance Houses (Rate, %):

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 3 months 17 | 6 months 18 |
|-------------|-------------|

Finance House Base Rate 18 1/2 %

| as yet been presented for | | Recent Issues | | Catalogue | |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| 7517 | 9027 | 12357 | 14478 | Black Cell 10s and 70s | Price |
| 7532 | 10078 | 15433 | 14783 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9078 | 10079 | 15434 | 14784 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9012 | 10123 | 15435 | 15544 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9014 | 10161 | 15436 | 15545 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9016 | 10162 | 15437 | 15546 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9018 | 10163 | 15438 | 15547 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9020 | 10164 | 15439 | 15548 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9022 | 10165 | 15440 | 15549 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9024 | 10166 | 15441 | 15550 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9026 | 10167 | 15442 | 15551 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9028 | 10168 | 15443 | 15552 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9030 | 10169 | 15444 | 15553 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9032 | 10170 | 15445 | 15554 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9034 | 10171 | 15446 | 15555 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9036 | 10172 | 15447 | 15556 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9038 | 10173 | 15448 | 15557 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9040 | 10174 | 15449 | 15558 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9042 | 10175 | 15450 | 15559 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9044 | 10176 | 15451 | 15560 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9046 | 10177 | 15452 | 15561 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9048 | 10178 | 15453 | 15562 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9050 | 10179 | 15454 | 15563 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9052 | 10180 | 15455 | 15564 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9054 | 10181 | 15456 | 15565 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9056 | 10182 | 15457 | 15566 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9058 | 10183 | 15458 | 15567 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9060 | 10184 | 15459 | 15568 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9062 | 10185 | 15460 | 15569 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9064 | 10186 | 15461 | 15570 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9066 | 10187 | 15462 | 15571 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9068 | 10188 | 15463 | 15572 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9070 | 10189 | 15464 | 15573 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9072 | 10190 | 15465 | 15574 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9074 | 10191 | 15466 | 15575 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9076 | 10192 | 15467 | 15576 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9078 | 10193 | 15468 | 15577 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9080 | 10194 | 15469 | 15578 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9082 | 10195 | 15470 | 15579 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9084 | 10196 | 15471 | 15580 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9086 | 10197 | 15472 | 15581 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9088 | 10198 | 15473 | 15582 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9090 | 10199 | 15474 | 15583 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9092 | 10200 | 15475 | 15584 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9094 | 10201 | 15476 | 15585 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9096 | 10202 | 15477 | 15586 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9098 | 10203 | 15478 | 15587 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9100 | 10204 | 15479 | 15588 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9102 | 10205 | 15480 | 15589 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9104 | 10206 | 15481 | 15590 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9106 | 10207 | 15482 | 15591 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9108 | 10208 | 15483 | 15592 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9110 | 10209 | 15484 | 15593 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9112 | 10210 | 15485 | 15594 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9114 | 10211 | 15486 | 15595 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
| 9116 | 10212 | 15487 | 15596 | SP New 1982s | 94 |
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Forward bargains are permitted on two previous day

chaxiia/55

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

APPOINTMENTS VACANT 17
ENTERTAINMENTS 18
Etc. (List of various categories and their corresponding page numbers)

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY
APPOINTMENTS 01-2789161
PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS 01-2789231
PERSONAL TRADE 01-2789231
MANCHESTER OFFICE 061-8541234

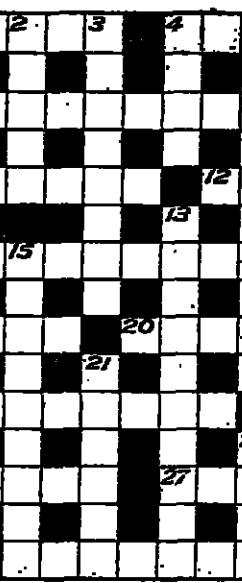
PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD
We make every effort to avoid errors in advertising. Each one is carefully checked and proofread. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day, mistakes do occur and we ask that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Advertising Department immediately by telephone 01-2789234 (Ext. 7300). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPIES 24 HOURS
Attention to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation of an ad, the Stop Number must be quoted.

BIRTHS
ALANBERN - On 22nd December, to the wife of Mr. Alan Bern, a son, James. Mr. and Mrs. Bern, 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset. (1000 words)

DEATHS
ANTHONY - On 26th December, at the age of 82, after a long illness, Mr. Anthony, of 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset. (1000 words)

DEATHS
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ACROSS
1 A call to William Archer heard in the inn (5)
2 Bird so cautious, going after to end of money (9)
3 Outfit looks sort of square to Jean Jacques (9)
4 Rebut for such as Masaryk, say (5)
5 Involves volunteers in back row (6)
6 Brown receives a blow, one from a Society of 22 (8)
7 Maybe the playboys to lack news medium (10)
8 It's crushing to an economist (4)
9 Here said to be the enemy (4)
10 Craftsman whose fabrications are rocky (10)
11 One spoken definition, 12 for instance (8)
12 Four per sovereign? (6)
13 Ten-dollar flier (5)
14 New score start provided for them? (9)
15 Entire chaos without the archdeacon on media (9)
16 Their rule an oligarchy? Not mathematically (5)
DOWN
1 Heated shelter, not without prior for an old tribesman (9)
2 He leaves the old party to fish (5)
3 A great deal of punishment (9)
4 Town to write about in French? (4)

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

THE TIMES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

This office will be CLOSED ON DECEMBER 25, 26, 29 and JANUARY 1.

For the acceptance of birth and death notices only DECEMBER 23 and 30.

Due to continued severe staff shortages a skeleton staff only will be here between 9.30 and 3.00 on DECEMBER 24, 27, 28 and 31.

Advertisers are requested to send all copy in writing to: CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING, ROOM N315, THE TIMES, NEW PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 8EZ.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SWITZERLAND FOR NEW YEAR FOR £79
It's not too late to book your holiday in Switzerland for New Year or early Jan.

Call our reservations department on 01-2789234 (Ext. 7300) for New Year or early Jan. book early and quickly by also a few exclusive ski holidays available.

CALL FALCON HOLIDAYS

01-2789234
260 FULHAM ROAD, LONDON SW6 2EL
MANCHESTER 01-2789234
Incorporating C.P.T., A.B.T.A.
ATOL 3678-656 E.C.

FRIENDS

SKI HOLIDAYS FOR 18-35s
St. John's, Austria - guaranteed snow, excellent skiing, and a friendly atmosphere. Two days skiing, two days relaxing. Two days skiing, two days relaxing.

Call 01-2789234 (Ext. 7300) for details. Also a few exclusive ski holidays available.

IT'S MAGIC SKIING IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF ANDORRA FROM £89

Five British Airways flights to Andorra from London. Five British Airways flights to Andorra from London. Five British Airways flights to Andorra from London.

Call 01-2789234 (Ext. 7300) for details. Also a few exclusive ski holidays available.

NEW YEAR FLIGHTS

Amsterdam, Paris, Rome, Athens, etc. Call 01-2789234 (Ext. 7300) for details.

SLADE TRAVEL

01-202 0111
ATOL 4702 4448

EXCUSE ME WAITER THERE'S A PELICAN IN MY SOUP

42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Call 01-2789234 (Ext. 7300) for details.

SAVEWISE TRAVEL